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coarse, erect, scattering hairs, which may be only the erect threads of some parasitic mold.

ASTERINA PLANTAGINIS.—Perithecia innate, hemispheric, .003' in diameter, clustered on brownish, immarginate spots which are scattered irregularly over both sides of the leaf, but more abundantly on the upper surface; asci ovate-elliptical, .001'-.0013' x .0005'; sporidia crowded, oblong, obtuse, hyaline, 2-nucleate, slightly constricted across the middle, .00035'-.0004' x .0002'; mycelium nearly obsolete, consisting of a few brown threads radiating from the base of the perithecia, or entirely wanting.

On living leaves of *Plantago major*. Philadelphia, Pa., Oct., 1881. Dr. Geo. A. Rex. (N. A. F., No. 791.)

SPHAERELLA MAGNOLIAE.—Perithecia buried in the parenchyma of the leaf, either collected in patches, giving the leaf, especially the under surface, a clouded appearance, or sometimes occupying nearly the entire surface; ostiola mostly hypophyllous, barely piercing the epidermis; asci sub lanceolate; sporidia mostly biseriate, clavate-oblong, pale straw-color, faintly nucleate, .00025' x .0001'.

Quite distinct from *Sphaeria Magnoliae*, Schw., which renders the leaf bullate.

On fallen leaves of *Magnolia glauca*. December. (N. A. F., No. 800.)

SPHAERELLA HYPERICINA.—Amphigenous. Perithecia minute, erumpent in little tuberculiform clusters of two to six; asci oblong, .001'-.0012' x .00015'-.0002'; sporidia crowded, clavate-oblong, uniseptate, often bent at the middle, yellowish, .0004'-.00045' x .0001'.

On fallen of *Hypericum prolificum*. (N. A. F., No. 797.)

HENDERSONIA XEROPHYLLI.—Perithecia oblong, covered by the epidermis, which is elevated, blackened and fissured longitudinally above them; spores oblong, obtuse, pale brownish, 1-3-septate, the extreme septum mostly very faint, or often wanting.

On fading leaves of *Xerophyllum asphodeloides*. May.

SEPTORIA TRIFOLII.—Perithecia subcuticular, but soon exposed by the peeling off of the epidermis, gregarious, forming little elongated patches, or scattered evenly over the matrix; spores fusiform, curved, granular, .0008' x .00015'-.0002', resembling the spores of a *Cryptosporium*.

On dead stems of *Trifolium pratense*.

SEPTORIA GALIORUM.—Perithecia punctiform, minute, scattered, appearing like little black shining points; spores acicular-filiform, slightly curved, .0008'-.001' long, faintly septate.

On dead stems of *Galium*.

A list of Grasses collected by Mr. C. G. Pringle in Arizona and California during the Summer of 1881, with Descriptions of those Species not already described in American Publications.—Some of these species are not well made out, and may prove new. I much regret that I did not have access to Fournier's work on the Mexican Grasses in the compilation of this list. Those species which appear in Mr. Pringle's distributed sets are marked with an asterisk (*).

1* *Paspalum distichum*, L., Amoen. Acad., v., 391.—Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson. June.

2*. *Eriochloa punctata*, Hamilton, Prod., 5.

=*Paspalum punctatum*, Flugg., Mong., 127.

=*Milium punctatum*, Linn., Am. Acad., v., 392.

=*Helopus pilosus*, Trin., Agrost., 104.

=*H. punctatus*, Nees. Vasey, in Bot. Wheeler Exped., p. 296.

Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson.

The same as No. 821 of E. Hall's collection of Texan plants, excepting that the awn of the flowering glume is much shorter than in Hall's plant. There is the same difference between this and West Indian specimens. No. 824 of E. Hall's collection, ticketed *Helopus mollis*, C. Müll., is a species of *Panicum*, named by Buckley, in herb. Acad., Phila., *P. ciliatissimum*.

3. *Panicum sanguinale*, L., Sp. Pl., i., 55. Near Camp Lowell. July.

4*. *Panicum leucophaeum*, HBK., Nov. Gen., i., 97; Vasey, Bot. Wheeler Exped., 295.

=*P. lachnanthum*, Torr., Pac. R. R. Surv., vii., p. 21.

=*Tricholaena insularis*, Griseb., Flor. Br. W. Ind., 557.

=*Andropogon insulare*, L., Am. Acad., v., 412.

Near Camp Lowell. July.

This is the same as No. 722 of Lindheimer's collection of 1847. Reverchon sends it from Texas, and Brandegee from Colorado. Specimens from the South-west differ much in appearance from Florida plants referred to this species, collected by A. H. Curtiss and Dr. Palmer. The culms are not so stout, the leaves are more numerous, shorter and narrower; the panicle is shorter, with fewer and shorter branches, and the wool of the spikelets is whiter. These differences may be due to differences in soil, climate, degree of moisture, etc. The species is widely distributed, being found in the tropical and sub-tropical regions of both hemispheres. The Australian specimens are said to vary much, especially in the degree of the development of the inflorescence (vid. Flor. Austr., vii., p. 472).

5*. *P. capillare*, L., var.?—Culms caespitose, geniculate and branched below, smooth, a little hirsute at the nodes; sheaths somewhat inflated, sparsely pilose, copiously so along the margins above and at the throat; leaves lanceolate, 2-3 in. long, 3-5 lin. wide, scabrous on the margin, with a few long hairs near the base. Panicle virgate, the branches single or in pairs, ascending, the lower ones about 2 in. long. Spikelets $1\frac{1}{2}$ line long, on short and unequal pedicels, pointed; lower glumes acute or pointed, $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as the second; second glume a little longer than the third, ovate-lanceolate, acute, 7-nerved, slightly scabrous at the tip; third glume in form like the second, 7-9-nerved, neutral, with a palea $\frac{1}{2}$ a line long; fertile flower smooth and shining, obtuse, less than a line long.

Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson. (No. 464.)

The habit of this grass is well marked, and it may prove a good species. The spikelets are exactly like those of No. 817 of E. Hall's Texan plants, referred to *P. proliferum*, but it differs much from that in its low, branched habit, pilose sheaths, short and rather broad leaves—characters which point to *P. capillare*, L., to which it is doubtfully referred. The habit of the panicle is more like *P. proliferum*, while

the prominently 3-5-nerved, pointed, lower glume and the palea to the third glume are characters not found in Eastern specimens of either *P. capillare* or *P. proliferum*, but point to *P. virgatum*, L. The third glume of the latter, however, is staminate and the fertile flower is more turgid.

6*. *Panicum fuscum*, Swartz.—Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson. June.

Apparently the same as No. 825 of E. Hall's Texan plants, but more slender, with leaves and sheaths smoother. It is probably the *P. reticulatum*, Torr. (Marcy's Rept.)*

7. *Panicum (Virgaria)* sp., allied to *P. fuscum*, Sw.—Culms prostrate below, rooting at the lower joints, smooth, as are the numerous ascending branches, except just below the panicle; sheaths striate, smooth, slightly inflated, shorter than the internodes; leaves linear, cordate and clasping at the base ($1\frac{1}{2}$ –5 in. long, 3 lines wide), scabrous on the cartilaginous margin, which is also pilose near the base. Panicle at length exserted, 3–6 in. long, the axis and the ascending or erect simple branches finely pubescent, and also sparsely pilose with rather stiff, spreading hairs; the lower branches about 2 in. long, bearing the approximate but not crowded, racemose spikelets in pairs (the upper ones single), one nearly sessile and often imperfectly developed, the other on a pedicel nearly its own length; pedicels pilose and finely pubescent. Spikelets oblong or obovate, somewhat pointed ($1\frac{1}{2}$ line long), the three outer glumes pubescent; lower glume deltoid, obtuse, 5-nerved, $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as the spikelet; second and third glumes sub-equal, as long as the fertile flower, the second 7-nerved, the third 5-nerved, with a palea; nerves with connecting reticulations above. Fertile flower nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ line long, pointed and transversely rugose, slightly compressed on the back.

Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson. (465.)

I have not seen this before in North American collections, but it probably belongs to some of the described species allied to *P. grossarium*, L., or *P. fuscum*, Sw. The spikelets resemble those figured in Trinius's Icon. Gram., for *P. velutinosum*, Nees.

8. *Panicum obtusum*, HBK., Nov. Gen., i., 98; Vasey, in Bot. Wheeler Exped., p. 294. Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson. May.

The same as 960 of C. Wright, and 827 of E. Hall's Texan collection. T. S. Brandege collected the same in Arkansas Cañon and near Cañon City. (vid. herb. J. H. Redfield.)

9. *Panicum maximum*, Jacq., var. *bulbosum*.—Rocky cañons, Santa Rita Mts., Arizona.

This appears to be a good species, and is referred as above with some doubt. It is like No. 958 of Parry & Palmer's collection in Central Mexico, 1878.

10. *Panicum scoparium*, Lam., Encycl., iv.; Thurber, Bot. Cal., ii., p. 259; *P. pauciflorum*, Ell. ?; Gray's Manual, p. 648. By streams of the Sta. Catalina Mountains.

* Since the note on this species was written, I have seen specimens of No. 2,091 of C. Wright's N. Mex. collection (1851-'52) and find it to be the same. Dr. Torrey, in Marcy's Report, says that No. 2,090 and No. 2,091 of Wright's collection are glabrous and more robust forms of his *P. reticulatum*.

11. *Panicum dichotomum*, L.—By streams of the Santa Catalina Mountains.

12. *Panicum Colonum*, L., Sp. Pl., 2nd ed., p. 84.—Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson.

13. *Panicum Crus-Galli*, L., Sp. Pl., 2nd ed., p. 84.—Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson.

14*. *Setaria caudata*, R. & S., Syst., ii., 495; Vasey, Bot. Wheeler Exped., p. 295; *S. setosa*, P.B., var. *caudata*, Griseb., Flor. Br. W. Ind., p. 555.—Pantano, Arizona. June.

15. *Cenchrus tribuloides*, L., Sp. Pl., 1st ed., p. 1,049.—Santa Cruz Valley, near Tucson.

16. *Leersia oryzoides*, Sw., Flor. Ind. Occ., i., 132 (in adnot.).—Santa Cruz River.

17. *Polypogon Monspelienis*, Desf., Atl., i., 66; Gray's Manual, p. 612.—Banks of the Santa Cruz River.

18. *Polypogon elongatus*, HBK., Nov. Gen., i., 134; C. Gay, Flor. Chil., vi., p. 301; Steud., Syn. Gram., 183.—Culm simple, erect, geniculate at the lower joints, 2-3 feet high, smooth, 4-5 leaved, the dark colored joints contracted; sheaths smooth, the lower equalling the upper, shorter than the internodes; ligule of the upper leaf 2-3 lines long, obtuse, broader than the leaf, and decurrent along the sheath; leaves broadly linear, smooth below, very scabrous on the margins and on the nerves above (3-4 lines broad, the upper one 6 inches long), involute near the tips, and terminating in a sharp, scabrous point. Panicle $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 foot long (9 inches in Pringle's specimens), narrow, and rather densely flowered, nodding; the erect, or somewhat loosely spreading branches in dense, half-whorled clusters, the shorter ones flower-bearing to the base, the longer ones (2 inches long) naked below, much branched, and flower-bearing above the divisions and sub-divisions, being curiously arranged in little fascicles or umbels of threes and fours; pedicels 2-3 lines long, strongly scabrous, clavate. Glumes empty, slightly unequal, the lower longer, lanceolate, awn-pointed, about $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines, or, including the awn, 2-3 lines long, round and scabrous on the back, aculeolate on the single nerve; flowering glumes $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as the empty glumes, thin, oblong, broadly obtuse or truncate and irregularly 5-toothed at the tip, with a slender, straight, scabrous awn on the back, above the middle, about 1 line long; palea half as long as its glume, irregular at the broad truncate tip.

By streams of Santa Rita Mts., Arizona. (467.)

Both Gay and Steudel make *Nowodworskia agrostoides*, Presl., Rel. Haenk., i., t. 40, a synonym of this. There is a single specimen of the same species without name in herb. Acad. Phil., collected by C. Mohr in Mexico. On the ticket is written: "near *Muhlenbergia distichophylla*, says Thurber." So far as I know, this plant has not before been recorded as growing within our limits.

19. *Hilaria cenchroides*, HBK., Nov. Gen., i., t. 37; Vasey, Bot. Wheeler Exped., p. 281.—*Scleropelta stolonifera*, Buckley, in herb. Acad. Phil.—Mesas, near Camp Lowell. July.

No. 846 of E. Hall's Texan plants is the same.

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